The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

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from the popular
CARTE DE VISITE to
CABINET and LIFE SIZE.
Mr. PURVIANCE
Would particularly call the attention of the
AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility
of this establishment, being reached by a single
short flight of stairs,
Prices Moderate,
and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

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FINE SPECIMENS OF THE DELAWARE, CREVELING, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, MARY ANN, and AUGUST PIONEER are now on exhibition, and for sale at
No. 29 FIFTH STREET.
se7 J. KNOX.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

☞Seldom have we had the privilege of publishing so sweet, tender, and beautiful a tribute to the pure and lovely dead as that with which we here adorn our columns:

LINES
To the Memory of Mrs. S. E. T.

Lay her in the grave,
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh,
May violets spring.—*Hamlet.*

Lay her—lay her down to rest—
Our lily of a day.
No sweeter spirit ever blessed
A loving household way—
No whiter soul e'er broke its chain
To soar to realms of light;
We would not call her back again
To agony and blight.

Earth never seemed her 'biding place,
She was pure and frail—
Her doom had set upon her face,
A beauty calm and pale—
Her very words were such as seem
To suit some higher sphere—
She walked among us like a dream
At dawn to disappear.

We could not think of grief and age,
Nor the dark storms of fate
As portions of her heritage—
A part of her estate—
The lessons set before the strong
In mastery cold and stern,
Of wearing years—of grief and wrong
Were not for her to learn!

Then lay her—lay her down to rest,
Our lily of the day—
The flowers cross upon her breast
For which she used to pray—
The snowy vestment folded fair
About her waxen frame,
Earth hath not many things so rare
To yield to heavenly claim.

Written for the Commercial.

Faint Sketches of Men of Our Day.

NO. I.—LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

Even a very limited knowledge of the history of the past taken by Kentucky in the present Rebellion will present to the view of the most careless observer one prominent character, whose force, at the present moment, is acknowledged throughout the West, and wherever the din of arms has reached: Lovell H. Rousseau, now a Major General of Volunteers in the Federal army; formerly a lawyer of Louisville, Ky. With the history of his family we have nothing to do; our purpose is, simply to give the reader a correct idea of the manners, opinions and physical appearance of the REGENERATOR of Kentucky.

When the traitor Buckner returned to Louisville from his visit to Washington, (where he preferred his claims for an appointment in our army under a prominent general,) Rousseau, suspecting his loyalty, and wholly alive to the necessity of the times, was foremost among the determined men of Louisville in stemming the tide of secession which was created by Buckner and others under the specious names of "State Rights" and "Southern Rights."—Buckner, as it were, had opened the sluicegates: Rousseau, alone, with more strength, more determination, and still more resolution, closed them. In effect, he opened the eyes of the citizens of Louisville in the nick of time to prevent that city from becoming what Bowling Green became a fortnight after the defection of the State Guard, the headquarters of Buckner's army.

Endowed with great energy, and possessing exquisite *tact*, Rousseau, upon the defection of the State Guard organized his famous Legion (which was *not* 3,000 strong, as has been commonly stated; but was neither more nor less than a single regiment), named after Louisville, but *recruited and fully organized in Indiana*, and composed principally of rivermen, with which Col. Rousseau immediately marched against Buckner, who was posted on Muldraugh's Hill, dispersing Buckner's forces, then and there inaugurated that *driving back* process which, ever since has been so successfully pursued by our forces in the West. From that hour the savior of Louisville was recognized as a man of action, a man of undaunted courage and afair representative of the modern patriot, sage and warrior. From the leader of a single regiment he has risen through successive grades to a position only second, if not equal to that of the army of the Cumberland. Among the masses of his own State and Tennessee his reputation outstrips that of Buell's. While in command of a brigade under General M'Cook, and during the progress of Buell's army through Kentucky and Tennessee, Gen. Rousseau's name was known and mentioned where Buell's was unheard. This excited the curiosity of the men, and occasioned much remark. Finally, our men fell into the habit of boasting what Rousseau would do when he captured Buckner, &c, and vaunted old "Russo's" prowess, which was never once questioned in my presence, for all seemed to entertain a mortal dread of him and his army. Other generals have the love of their brigades, divisions and corps; but Gen. Rousseau is idolized by the army of the Cumberland. Not an officer or man of the army of the Cumberland but recognizes and venerates Rousseau.

It has been universally conceded that Gen. M'Cook's division fought the hardest at Shilo, and the shock of battle fell heaviest on Rousseau's brigade, in that division. But Shilo alone does not remind us of the General's prowess; we must recall the battle at Crab Orchard, and the victory at Stone River, where Rousseau's men behaved, as they *always* behaved under his lead, gallantly. Well tried officers and privates, in speaking of Willich's brigade especially, said of Rousseau and his division, that they were "lions led by a lion-hearted man."

Gen. Rousseau's political views are pretty well known to the whole country. He stands on a broad platform. In public speeches, and dealings with men, and in private, he shows up the inconsistency of the rebel leaders in pithy sentences. "I want to go to my family," said a secessionist who was followed by a bayonet through Huntsville, Alabama. "Do you, indeed?" replied Gen. Rousseau, "so do I, sir; and if you and your d—d leaders had *remained* at home, I should now be at mine." On the march, a prisoner, a respectable looking planter, was excessively shocked at the cruelties of war, and bewailed in general terms the depravity of human nature. "Ah! you are there, are you?" retorted the General in his clear tones, continuing, "Well, sir, you are in a good location to make that a special study. Since I have conversed with a number of your neighbors, I find no trouble at all in accounting for the crucifixion of Christ by the Jews."

General Rousseau is a perfect specimen of the physical man. In height a trifle over six feet two inches, admirably proportion, weighing about two hundred and sixty pounds, with the muscles of a Hercules and the front of a lion; his is a face and form that impresses, instantly, the dullest beholder with awe and respect. He is said to be the best horseman in the Army of the Cumberland. Now that he has been successful in his mission to Washington, farewell to rebel raids in Tennessee. Forrest would require wings for his horses to escape him. With a force of seven thousand mounted men Rousseau will sweep the raiders before him like chaff. General Rousseau's forehead is high, broad and *massive*, nose well shaped and broad at the base, mouth large and mobile, very square chin, square face, fine *black* hair, slightly tinged with gray, eyes remarkably expressive, well shaped, black and *eloquent*. Such is Major General Lovell H. Rousseau. General Rousseau represents that very respectable class of Southern men who are still proud of their birth-place, proud of their forefathers and their forefathers' record; but who at the same time sink the inevitable "nigger" and look to the annihilation of slavery as the harbinger of a profound peace.

Now that the army of Virginia has been cut off, by our occupation of Chattanooga and Knoxville, from its chief means of Southern supply, General Lee must either retreat from the Old Dominion or make another forward movement into Maryland and Pennsylvania. We are curious to see which he will do. He would hate dreadfully to retreat, but Gettysburg stands where it stood, and Gen. Meade is stronger than he was in July.

AN ONEROUS CHARGE.—The notorious duke of Brunswick, now residing in Paris, has an extraordinary collection of diamonds, valued at about £450,000. A catalogue of his gems which he has published contains two hundred and sixty-eight quarto pages, and gives in it the history of each individual stone. One came from a Turkish sabre, and after many adventures became the property of a Jew in Europe; another had sparkled in a regal diadem; a third glistened on the chest of a German Emperor; the fourth adorned the hat of an Archduke. A black diamond, obtained from the treasury of a nabob, served for centuries in India as the eye of an idol. A wonderously fine pink brilliant once belonged to the jewels of the Emperor Baber, of Agra, and is said to be invaluable. A solitaire of twelve studs was once used by the Emperor Pedro, of Brazil, as waistcoat buttons. A diamond ring of the purest water belonged to Mary Stewart, as her arms and the "M. S." engraved on it prove. A pair of diamond ear-rings were once the property of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. In this way one curiosity follows the other. The Duke has any quantity of diamonds valued at £3,000, £4,000 and £6,000, two at £9,000, one at £10,500, and another at £12,000. But in spite of this he is at the present moment bargaining for two gems, one estimated at £35,000, the other at £97,500.

The millionaire, however, is the slave of his treasures—he dares not leave Paris, for his diamonds constitute the chain which binds him—he dares not sleep away from home a single night, through fear of being robbed of his Graal. He resides in a house which is built less for comfort than for safety; it is proof against fire and thieves. It is surrounded by a lofty thick wall, on top of which is a *chevaux de frize*, so arranged that, when a strange hand is laid on one of the spikes, a bell immediately begins ringing. This defense cost the Duke no less than $2,000 in being made, owing to its peculiar nature.

The diamonds are kept in a safe set into the wall, and the Duke's bed stands before it, so that no thief can get in without waking or murdering him. On the other hand he can enjoy the sight of all his treasures without leaving his bed. Were the safe to be broken open forcibly, four guns would be discharged and kill the burglar on the spot, and with the discharge of the guns is connected the ringing of an alarm bell to arouse the household. The Duke's bedroom has only one small window; the bolt and lock on his door are of the stoutest iron, and can only be opened by a man who knows the secret.

WOODWARD ON FOREIGNERS.—In the year 1837, the Hon. George W. Woodward, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, was a member of the convention called to revise the State constitution, and, when the qualifications for voting at elections were under discussion, he proposed an amendment to the constitution "to *prevent* any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the 4th of July, 1841, *from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this commonwealth.*"

The record of this will found in the fifth volume of the official report of the aonvention, pages 446–47. For this proposition Judge Woodward gave his reason thus:

"It is my honest impression that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who choses to come and take them.

"Why should we open these great political privileges to every species of character that may light on our shores? They (foreigners) have no sympathy in common with us; they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges.

"I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body or some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan in execution by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow beating American citizens at the polls."—*Debates of Convention, vol. 5, pp.* 446.

Fire at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire occurred in the fourth story of the Ordnance store house, a four story brick in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The two upper stories were burned off, and the rest of the building damaged. Commodore Stribling refused to admit the firemen, trusting to the Navy Yard hand engines and Marine Corps. The guard charged on the firemen when they attempted to enter the Yard.—The flames spread fearfully, and the firemen were admitted, but too late to save any property. Immense quantities of canvass, gunner's stores, turpentine, small arms, capstans, compasses and Dahlgren rifles, and a large collection of curiosties and wines belonging to the late Com. Hull, left there by his family, were burned. The ship houses and docks made an extremely narrow escape, the blazing turpentine running down the gutters towards them. The ship houses were extinguished only by throwing dirt and damping up the blazing torrent. Com. Stribling would not admit the firemen for fear, as he thought, they would steal. He is severely censured by the public. Loss $100,000. The cause is supposed to be spontaneous combustion. The fire burned half an hour before the Navy Yard people allowed the alarm to be given.

New Use for Apple Juice.

It appears from the following statement, which we find in several of the English journals, that the people of that country are threatened with a cider famine; not from the failures of the apples, although a partial crop, but because they are likely to be applied to a more profitable purpose, so far as the growers are concerned, than in making a household beverage.

I tseems that the Manchester calico dyers and printers have discovered that apple juices supply a desideratum long wanted in making fast colors for their printed cottons, and numbers of them have been into Devonshire and the lower parts of Somersetshire, buying up all the apples they can get, and giving such a price for them as in the dearest years hitherto known has not been offered. We know of one farmer in Devonshire who has a large orchard, for the produce of which he never before received more than £250, and yet he has sold it this year to a Manchester man for £360. There can be no doubt that the discovery will create a revolution in the apple trade; and we may add that it will give an impetus to the cultivation of this hardy fruit.

Strange things happen in these days, and in a few years the manufacturers of England may be as anxious to obtain American apples as they are now to get our cotton.

THE telescope rifle, an American invention, is being adopted in England, and English makers are now making some of their target rifles with telescopes, almost similar to those which have been used here for over twenty years. A patent has been taken out by D. Davidson, of Edinburgh, for an improvement in such telescopes. The field bar of his telescope is furnished with two slides, moving at right angles to each other, each slide carrying a cross hair, or line; one of such slides being horizontal and the other vertical, both worked by screws for adjusting them. The horizontal line is for minute adjustment of the telescope elevation; the vertical line is for allowance for side wind, and the point of intersection by these two hair lines is the sight, which is thus most conveniently adjusted. Fixed hair lines are used in some of the American rifles. The telescope of Mr. Davidson is also capable of being elevated or depressed, by a joint at the eye piece, and it is applied at the side of the barrel, instead of the top, as in American rifles.

VERY different opinions appear to exist with respect to the proposed postal currency. It is much criticised as inelegant in appearance, and the difference between the different denominations is extremely small. The whole has rather the effect of lithography than of steel engravings. It is also asserted very positively that the supposed safeguards against counterfeiting, and especially against photography, do not exist. The public should be protected in this respect, especially as we have been deluged with passable counterfeits of the old issues.

The rebels never go to see the Falls of Niagara now. And it isn't necessary. They'll soon have a chance to see a much bigger Fall near home—the Fall of the Confederacy. And this Fall will be crowned with a more cheering rainbow than ever the grand horse-shoe cataract was. We will not say whether there will be any necessity for a *suspension bridge* in the case.

Attend the Primary Meetings.

A friend in Philadelphia sends a little pamphlet, which has been widely circulated, urging upon all faithful citizens the duty of active participation in the primary meetings, and adds to some excellent suggestions of his own the agreeable fact that at the late ward meetings in Philadelphia a class of men were present who have hitherto abstained from all part in them. The war, it is certain, will teach us many things. Not the least important of them will be the truth, that we shall have saved the Government in vain if we do not with the same spirit purify its operation. The premium which a despotic Government offers to every man is personal freedom from the annoyance of its management. The price that every citizen in a Republic must pay for its perpetuity is his willing share in the duties and vexations of its operation. Do we get anything in the world without paying the fullest price for it; and do we soberly expect to have the greatest public blessing of all, a good Government, for nothing? And the officers of that Government are not elected at the polls, they are elected at the caucus which puts into our hands the ballots we are to use at the polls. It is in vain that you come to the polls declaring that neither John of the one party nor James of the other are fit men for the office, but that Joseph is precisely the man. Your choice practically lies between John and James. You may vote for Joseph, but only to increase the majority of a candidate you think unfit.

The work of this government is done at the primary meetings. You say that they are made up of bruisers, blackguards and ruffians, and you will have nothing to do with them. When you say it you deliberately abdicate your duty as an American citizen, and so far as you are concerned you take care that the government shall be in the hands of rascals and bullies. If you are not willing to take off your slippers—to hire a horse, if you live in the country—to drive a few miles in the cold or heat—to see and hear and smell disagreeable people—to argue with stupidity and to bear with prejudice, you are not fit to be a citizen of a republic. If you are a farmer, and think your corn will be weeded if you stay in the house for fear of dirtying your fingers, when harvest comes every stock of your miserable crop will cry Fool, fool! If you are a citizen, and think government takes care of itself, your increased taxes, your complicated burdens, growing crime, disorder, and civil war will cry Fool! to you from every lost right, and every guarantee of peace overthrown.

It is not labor which you can honorably escape, because it can not be done by another. Every man breathes for himself, and he votes for himself. The duty cannot be delegated, because every man's vote is wanted; and when you reflect upon the machinery of a primary meeting as it is now managed, upon the character of the men in most districts who control it, and upon the miserable part of dummy which is left to the voter at the polls, your indignation, if not your patriotism, may be aroused.

Prenticiana.

Rosecrans and Burnside are pushing their columns South, and we are pushing ours right after them.

We apprehend that, ere this, Gen. Gilmore has done Charleston the favor to roast her eggs for her.

A spare rib—a thin wife. Our local editor copied the above yesterday, and gave the London *Punch* credit for it. But *Punch* first copied it from us, and, as usual, gave no credit.

It is said that the rebel citizens of Chattanooga feel outraged beyond all endurance because the Yankee soldiers passing along the streets of their town sing Yankee Doodle, and the rest of the U. S. National airs, through their noses. Lord! what an insult to the chivalry!

Let the Conservatives in the North put out the abolition conflagration there, and the Conservatives in the South the rebel conflagration there. If the work can't be done in this way, may God rain upon the two conflagrations, through heaven's unstopped windows, forty days and forty nights.

We would like to have the world as it was made by God, and the Union as it was made by our fathers. Adam, Eve, and the Devil sadly changed God's work, and the secessionists, abolitionists, and Louis Napoleon would change as deplorably the work of the fathers.

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENN'A MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 36.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
sell Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,

JOSHUA RHODES,
Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,
DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.
se9 PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the City of Allegheny, according to the authority vested in them by the Act of Assembly, approved March 18, A. D. 1863, are about making arrangements to vacate their burial ground, situate on Juniata street, in the Second Ward of said city, and all persons having the remains of relatives or friends deposited there, will remove, or cause the same to be removed on or before the 12th day of October, 1863.

Owners of Lots will please present their claims for settlement to either of the undersigned,

M. BORELAND,
H. E. DAVIS, } Com. of Trustees.
se15:td M. McGONNIGLE.

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

ROOFING OFFICE, 127 FOUBTH STREET.—GRAVEL, CANVAS and GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.—All materials pertaining to the business, on hand, such as
Canvas, Felt, Cement and Paints,
for the preservation of Tin, Iron and Copper Roofs. Also, Iron saturated for Roofs, and Iron clad Buildings. Porches made firm to walk on, and roofs of leaky buildings repaired.
H. F. SHOPE.
se14

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se5

TO THE LADIES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
J. C. McCULLOCH,
No. 81 MARKET STREER,
Will close out his stock of Ladies' and Misses' BOSTON RIBBED,
FLEECY COTTON,
HEAVY COTTON,
AND MERINO HOSE,
Also, Gloves and Undergarments at OLD PRICES. Now is the TIME TO BUY, as the goods have greatly advanced in price. se7

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY: SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

The Convention To-Day.

The grand Mass Convention to-day promises to be one of the greatest gatherings of the loyal and patriotic masses that ever assembled in this neighborhood. Already large delegations from various parts of Western Pennsylvania have arrived, and at the time of this writing, are continuing to arrive in large numbers. The enthusiasm of the people will be made manifest to-day in unmistakeable terms, and the enemies of the Government both at home and abroad will find nothing to console themselves with. Although learned, highly distinguished and patriotic statesmen and soldiers are announced to address the multitude, it is not alone the mere announcement of such a fact that will have drawn so vast an assemblage to council to-day, but rather a spirit of patriotism—a love of country, its institutions and its government that is undying in its hatred to every form and species of treason, be it open sympathy with rebellion or the captious opposition of partisan leaders. The friends of the Union, and all in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, will to-day rally around their candidate for Governor of this glorious old Commonwealth, and by their voices assure him that Western Pennsylvania will send over the mountain to him in October a larger majority than it did in 1860.

It is to be hoped that in obedience to the request of the County Executive Committee all our patriotic manufacturers and merchants will close their places of business at least at noon, in order that all may have an opportunity of participating in the proceedings of the Convention.

Conciliation.

War is a calamity to be deplored. Who, but a fiend, can regard without horror, cities destroyed, fields devastated and the mangled misery of the battle-field. The Iron Duke, telling his officers, "Gentlemen, ours is a damnable profession," spoke truly. Principle and policy—national happiness and national prosperity require peace. Our highest hope for the human race looks forward to the blessed era when men "shall learn war no more."

The leaders of the Democracy raising the banner of peace, but solely with the design of gaining power at the expense of the honor and safety of our country, endeavor to force the government into measures inconsistent with self-respect; into the abandonment of those measures which have laid the rebellion exhausted and bleeding at its feet. The rebels spurn their base allies—they will listen to no terms—they say, "Give us death on the battle-field, though we find no graves. We want nothing of you except your mercenary aid in the destruction of our common country, and the debasement of the principles of free government throughout the world, Go! loathsome, fawning traitors, we spit upon you."

Their candidate George W. Woodward believing that the Government has no power to *coerce* a State proposes to permit the Southern States to "go in peace." Does he propose to give them Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri; States which the rebels claim, but from which their bastard government has been driven? Does he believe the President's oath is binding, that a whole forest of olive branches would have kept the cemetery of Gettysburg, and therewith the firesides of Pennsylvania, from rebel desecration, so well as did our gallant artillery. Peace, permanent peace, lies with the Government. The President says, lay down your arms, return to your allegiance, obey the laws and mercy shall stay the hand of justice, an amnesty for past offenses shall be declared. What more do Woodward & Co. want? Do they desire the dead to be restored, the free to be enslaved, those who have leaned on the broken reed of Confederate securities to be succored? If they do, they have the President's answer, "it is impossible."

"Build a bridge of gold for a flying enemy," not when, as the copperheads propose, he is flying at your throat, but when ashamed of his treason he shrinks abashed, dispirited, broken, humiliated and repentant from the contest waged for human rights by the arms of freemen, such a flight as will be exemplified next October in the retirement of the copperhead leaders into political oblivion, before the indignant verdict of the loyal people of the Keystone State.

It is a subject of regret to the advocates of progress, to philanthropists and patriots, that with all our blessings and advantages, our churches, our colleges, our common schools, yet a party so degraded can be formed, who, for the sordid spoils of office, will grovel in the slough of cowardice and treason—who will for "filthy lucre" desert their country in her hour of need; but could it be hoped that souls so base, as to desire to refasten the broken fetters of the slave—to consign women and children to Justice Woodward's "incalculable blessings," concubinage and stripes—could appreciate in brave and honest men the reverence and devotion—(shown so frequently on the battle-fields) to the noble sentiment of the Roman patriot, *"Dulce et decorum pro patria mori."*

LEE'S DESIGNS.—It is not improbable that Lee may make another attempt to advance into Pennsylvania. The rebel journals say that worrying Pennsylvania is the only way to peace. We hope our State authorities are wide awake to the probability of such a movement, and will have the militia in a state of preparation to receive them. A very small force can do a great deal of mischief, if there is nothing to check them at the beginning. We think our State authorities ought to maintain a permanent force of 15,000 or 20,000 men on the Southern border of the State during the entire war. It would be an effectual protection and these raids into the State would not be thought of.

PROMOTED.—Gen. Gilmore is promoted to a Major of Engineers in the regular army.

SIGNIFICANT.—In New York a false rumor that Charleston was captured by Dahlgren sent stocks up, but another false rumor of Democratic gains in Maine, brought them down again.

IF THE ELECTION of one copperhead Governor (Seymour) in New York has protracted the war eighteen months, how much will the election of two more copperheads, Woodward and Vallandigham, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, shorten it? Will some peace-at-any-price man tell us?

THE N. Y. *News* (Copperhead) says that the Democratic platform in that State "is susceptible to any construction that the readers may choose to give it." In Pennsylvania the speeches of Copperhead leaders, and the articles of the Copperhead press are only susceptible of one construction—unmitigated treason.

JEFF DAVIS, having signally failed to compel our noble old Commonwealth to grovel at the feet of the Slaveocracy, by means of Lee, with bullet and bayonet, is now trying to accomplish the same end by means of Woodward and the ballot. Gettysburg, glorious as it was, will seem but a skirmish compared to the overthrow which awaits the traitors in October.

ASK YOURSELF.—If Jeff Davis had power to elect the Governor of Pennsylvania this fall, whom would he choose? George W. Woodward, who with brazen effrontery from the very steps of Independence Hall, upheld the right of secession and the blessings of slavery, or Andrew G. Curtin, who with untiring energy has urged forward troops and supplies to the national armies; who has visited and succored our wounded soldiers, and has brought back the bodies of our heroes slain, to repose beneath the soil they loved so well?

Maine in 1863.

"Have you heard the news from Maine?
Good news and true;
All the world is turning around
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

Courage, loyal men of the Union. Maine has sounded the death-knell of Woodward, Vallandigham and the natural allies of the Jeff Davis sympathizers. Since the days of 1840 Pennsylvania has never, to our recollection, in October gone differently from Maine in September. Have you heard the news from Maine, is associated in our memory as the premonitory symptoms of success or defeat in our own State. As such we accept the news of the moment. Maine for the Union by twenty-five thousand majority. Not a single copperhead elected to the Senate. The House overwhelmingly loyal. This ends the contest in Pennsylvania. We care not how loudly Chapman may crow; we care not for the bragging of the followers of Vallandigham and Woodward. This morning four weeks their fate will be sealed; they will be buried so deep that the hand of the resurrection cannot reach them. All hail! Maine. Allegheny county will follow with seven and the State with twenty thousand majority!

Conspiracy.

The copperhead press have found a conspiracy and by their hissing call the attention of the public to the discovery, Our patriotic Executive, Andrew G. Curtin, ever solicitous for the welfare of our brave soldiers, is endeavoring to have our sick and wounded home from the hospitals in the pestilent South, to regain health and vigor among the mountains and valleys of our own State, or to breathe their last among friends and kindred. This is called a conspiracy against the purity of the ballot-box. Have these men a right to vote? Does Justice Woodward's decision, which disfranchised our soldiers in the field, disfranchise them also after their return home? Shall scars and mutilation received in defense of our firesides meet no other return than degradation from the rank of freemen, or is a patriot to be deprived of citizenship for loving his country more than his life, and after striking a blow in her defense? Give us your opinion, Messrs. Copperheads? The cause of all this writhing is the fact that the copper democracy are casting about for some feather to break their fall next month. They cry out beforeband, "Military oppression," &c. Many of the returning soldiers are Democrats, but, true to their country and themselves, will vote for "the soldiers' friend," Andrew G. Curtin. Their democracy is of the stamp of Jackson, Dickinson, Butler, Shannon, &c., which sets country above party, and not of the copperhead sort, of Woodward, Reed, Calhoun & Co., who would place them "in the fore-front of the strong battle" at the slave-drivers' Rabbah, and then refusing reinforcements, by opposing the draft, "retire from after them" and leave them to perish for their own selfish ends.

Crotchety Headed Candidates.

If the Democratic party of this State had set out with the avowed intention of selecting the most crotchety men in the Commonwealth, we doubt if they could have more effectually succeeded than by the nomination of Woodward and Lowrie. We are told that a witty member of the Philadelphia Bar has a volume about equal to one of the Books of Reports, which he has labeled, "Judicial Crotchets of the Chief Justice." In fact almost every page of his opinions sparkles like the milky way with the number of these crotchets.

We think the Chief Justice, so far as number is concerned, is ahead of his subordinates on the Bench; but then, in the dangerous character of his crotchets we give the palm to Woodward. He out-Lowried Lowrie in the bold and daring character of his crotchets. In this respect he surpasses in atrocity his brother, the Chief Justice, quite as far as the Chief takes the palm off him in numbers. The Independence Square speech far outdoes in atrocity anything the Chief Justice has ever uttered. We have heard it again and again asserted that George W. Woodward is accustomed to speak of the result of this war as a question in regard to which he felt no interest. This war, says he, is not my war; it was brought on by others, and they may end it as they please.

Ah, gentlemen, this neutrality between Heaven and Hell will not answer. If you cannot go for your country, then go for its enemies.

A WISE PRECAUTION.—Railroad travellers are so proverbially incautious that unless the carrying companies employ expedients rendering it impossible for travellers to expose themselves to danger, accidents are continually occurring. The practice of thrusting the elbows out of a car window has caused so many accidents that railroad companies are generally adopting the safeguard of putting a perforated iron plate, eight inches high, across the bottom of the window, outside the sash. This renders it impossible to thrust the elbow beyond the car body, and saves the arm from being crushed against the timbers of bridges. Against the danger of accident from passing from one car to another while in motion, there is no remedy yet discovered except locking the car door, as is done in Europe. This is so great a restraint upon the freedom of motion of a live Yankee that it is not generally adopted, though it would tend to a greater security from accident if it were. Against jumping from railroad cars when in motion, there is no remedy which can be devised, for no mechanical restriction can compensate for the absence of brains in the traveller.

GEN. GILMORE, in General Order No. 73, returns thanks to the United States Sanitary Commission for their efforts to "alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers."

Governor Curtin, because he has been endeavoring, as far as possible, to do the same thing, is accused by the Woodward and Lowrie copperheads of conspiracy to destroy the liberties of the citizens. We don't see it in that light.

CHOOSE YE.—If you were about selecting a trustee to take charge of a valuable estate, or a guardian for your child, and were confined in your choice to two men, one true, the other false, your choice would be soon made. Will you find any more difficulty in choosing next October to whom you will confer the honor and interests of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, "the soldier's friend," the loyal patriot, or to George W. Woodward, the Copperhead.

Letter from Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14th 1863.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL:—The Associated Press will have anticipated the *creme de la creme* of the news from New Orleans and Charleston. The only facts that are not so announced are the destinations of the great expeditions which sailed from New York and New Orleans almost simultaneously. That from New Orleans is commanded by General Franklin, and when last seen had passed the Balize and was standing out South South-west, in the Gulf. Texas is undoubtedly its destination, but there is some doubt at what point it will land. Some think Galveston. I believe Indianola will be its chief base of operations. No doubt a portion of the force will be sent via Point Isabel to Brownsville and other points on the Rio Grande. Franklin's force is not less than 25,000. It is convoyed by a heavy force of gunboats.

The New York expedition will first strike Charleston, and as soon as Gilmore reduces it will pay its distinguished consideration to Wilmington, North Carolina. Then the blockade cannot be broken by foreign intervention anywhere upon the Atlantic coast. This expedition equals the New Orleans one fully in numbers. All the officers connected with it are, so far as I know, ranked by Gen. Gilmore. No important news is expected from any of our armies for some days. The occupation of Culpepper by Pleasanton is regarded here as a simple affair. He would retire if attacked by the enemy in any force. If, as reported, Lee is really contracting his lines in a concentric circle around Richmond, having sent a part of them South, then our advance will be thrown forward beyond the Rapidan and Rappahannock, but only in sufficient numbers to observe and report their movements. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Noon, Sept. 14, 1863.

Editors Commercial: My letter this morning in regard to general news had no reference to notices or other matters of interest transpiring here. You know that a full ticket has been nominated by both parties. The democratic legislative ticket is one of the worst in point of intellect and character that it has ever nominated. For instance, in the 4th legislative district, composed of the 5th and 8th wards, its candidate is a Mr. Whalley, who is an ex-constable, and who was convicted in Court some years ago of highly illegal practices. Several times he was arrested for compounding misdemeanors, but managed to escape conviction. Per contra, the Republican ticket, whilst there is not as much intellectual power and experience as there ought to be, there is certainly moral honesty and integrity.

I have just heard a rumor that Robt. E. Randall, the man who struck Bill Montgomery, of Washington, in Baltimore in 1860, will be put in place of Whalley. He was a member from the same district in 1860.

There is a general belief among the leading Democrats of this city that their ticket will be badly beaten in October. Hence, men of the high character and ability of Theodore Cuyler and Wm. C. Patterson, have declined important nominations, at least nominations so considered here—nominations for Select Council. Cuyler was nominated in the 8th and Patterson in the 9th. They resigned because they knew they would be beaten in wards where the result is often in doubt so far as the Union party is concerned.

The State Committee are actively at work. They have nearly completed their entire arrangements for the canvass. Persons from the interior are fast coming in and consulting with them. Things in Chester and Delaware are looking particularly well. I have seen men of calm, cool, judgments, from both counties, and have averaged their estimates. Delaware, good for Curtin, 1,300; Chester 2,500. This is as much as Curtin in 1860.

Curtin's majority in this city, can in no event, fall short of 3,000, as things now are; and every victory of the National arms will increase it. Should Franklin meet with decided success in Texas and Charleston fall; before the October election it will reach 6,000. But even the smallest estimate when you consider that Foster beat Curtin 1,887 votes in 1860, it will make an absolute gain for Curtin of 9,774. That is a very important difference. It will amply compensate for any falling off, (which the copperhead leaders allege will occur) in Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.

I have sufficient data on hand to assert positively that Berks will not overtop Lancaster; these are but pen points. In a week or two I shall be able to give you a very nearly accurate estimate of the vote East and North of Harrisburg. R.

MARRIED:

CLARKE—JACK—On Monday evening, September 14th, 1863, by the Rev. John G. Brown, Lieut. S. R. CLARKE, 5th Battalion O. V. C., to Miss E. DEL JACK, of Allegheny city. No cards.

DIED:

IRVIN—At the residence of David Irvin, Squirrel Hill, on Monday, September 14th, at 7 o'clock a. m., SAMUEL M. IRVIN.

RUSSELL—On the 14th instant, Mrs. REBECCA RUSSELL, wife of the Hon. J. M. Russell, of Bradford, Pa.

KREHAN—On Sunday morning, September 13th, EMMA, eldest child of E. G. and Julia Krehan, aged 3 years and 10 months.

KIRK—On Monday evening, at six o'clock, HARVEY, youngest son of David and Ellen Kirk, aged nineteen months.

MCCULLY—At the residence of Dr. J. R. Newton, Newport, R. I., on Monday, Sept. 14th, at one o'clock a. m., LAVINIA FRANCES NEWTON, aged nineteen, youngest daughter of the late Wm. McCully.

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se16

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Commonwealth Buildings, 611 Chesnut st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule:

At PITTSBURGH, Allegheny county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th.
At GREENSBURG, Westmoreland county, THURSDAY, Sept. 17th.
At ALTOONA, Blair county, FRIDAY, Sept. 18th.
At CATASAQUA, Lehigh county, SATURDAY, Sept. 19th.
At EASTON, Northampton county, MONDAY, Sept. 21st.
At NORRISTOWN, Montgomery county, TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.
At WESTCHESTER, Chester county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.
At BEAVER, Beaver county, FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.
At WASHINGTON, Washington county, SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.
At INDIANA, Indiana county, MONDAY, Sept. 28th.
At WILKESBARRE, Luzurne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.
At SCRANTON, Luzerne county, THURSDAY, October 1st.
At TOWANDA, Bradford county, SATURDAY, October 3d.
At BELLEFONTE, Centre county, TUESDAY, October 6th.
At YORK, York county, WEDNESDAY, October 7th.
At READING, Berks county, THURSDAY, October 8th.
At POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill county, FRIDAY, October 9th.
At PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, October 10th.

We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of
Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia.
Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland.
JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor, of Ohio.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York.
Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois.
Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eloquent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period now remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion.

WAYNE MCVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
W. W. HAYS: } Secretaries.
se13

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
SHEETINGS,
COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of every variety of
Vials, Bottles and Window Glass,
Black Porter, Wine and Claret Bottles,
DEMIJOHNS & MINERAL WATER BOTTLES
Warehouses, No. 104 SECOND, and 133 and 135 FIRST Streets,
se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BISSELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
GRATE FRONTS,
Fenders, Cooking Ranges, &c.
We invite public attention to the celebrated
TRIUMPH STOVE,
for COAL, and the
BLACK OAK STOVE,
for WOOD. And to our large stock of
Grates, Fenders, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 235 LIBERTY street,
se16:1y *PITTSBURGH.*

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
HAS AUTHORIZED ME TO CONTINUE MY AGENCY
FOR A BRIEF PERIOD.
And Until Further Notice,
I Shall Continue to Receive Subscriptions to the
5-20
LOAN AT PAR,
AT MY OFFICE,
And at the Different Sub-Agencies.
JOSHUA HANNA,
At HANNA, HART & CO.,
Corner Third and Wood streets,
sep16 *PITTSBURGH.*

IMPORTANT TO
Railway Companies, Mill Owners, &c.
We have erected and have in operation near this city an extensive Labratory for the manufacture of
LUBRICATING AND PAINT OIL,
by a new and ingennous scientific process—and now offer and commend to public notice and patronage three grades: A, B and C, respectively of 1st, 2d and 3d quality LUBRICATING OIL. Wherever these lubricators have been tested they have been pronounced greatly superior to any of the preparation lately offered in the market. The A, or best quality is designed to take the place of the best Sperm Oil, and for use on cotton, woolen or other fine machinery. The B, or second quality for Railways and other like machinery, and the C, or third quality for heavy and course gearing, &c.
The PAINT OIL has been tested by numerous painters in this city, and found to be a
Capital Substitute for Boiled Flax-seed Oil.
Indeed, many painters give it a decided preference. These OILS are now extensively manufactured at our
EUREKA LUBRIC OIL WORKS,
As the process is scientific and uniform, customers can rely on the uniform excellence of these economic equivalents of Sperm and Flaxseed Oil. A trial and test is confidently invited. For sale at No. 31 MARKET street, corner of Second.
PENNOCK, BALL & CO.
se16:1m

THE SINKING FUND.

Great Reduction of the State Debt.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.—Whereas, By the third section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An Act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt," it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, commissioners of the Sinking Funk created by the said act of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and on the same day annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor the amount received under said act, the amount of interest paid and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth, redeemed and held by them; whereupon, the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his proclamation, stating the fact and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt;

And whereas, By the seventy-eighth section of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the nineteenth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, &c.," it is provided, that thereafter the receipts of the Sinking Fund, to the amount that may be necessary to cancel the relief issues now in circulation under the provisions of the act of the fourth of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and the reissues under the act of fourth of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied towards the cancellation of said issues;

And whereas, Eli Slifer, Isaac Slenker and William M'Grath, ex-officio commissioner of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, redeemed and held from the first day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three amounts to the sum of nine hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents, made up as follows:

Coupon loan act, May 4, 1862, $100,000 00	
Five per cent loan, May 4, 1862.....	700,716 50
Four and one-half per cent. loan.....	63,000 00
Relief notes cancelled.....	963 00
Domestic creditors certificates redeemed.....	13 00
Interest on certificates paid	27 00
Total.....	$854,720 40

Now, therefore, as required by the third section of the act of Assembly, first above mentioned, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of nine hundred and fifty-four thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty cents of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth, including nine hundred and sixty-three dollars of the relief issues, which have been cancelled and destroyed as authorized by the ninety-eighth section of the act of the nineteenth day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor:
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.
VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,
and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fifth.
se10 JOS. R. HUGHES.

GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.
A large stock on hand, and selling at LOWEST PRICES.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at reduced prices.
NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, NOTIONS, PAPER COLLARS, &c., at
McCULLOCH'S
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
se7 **81 MARKET STREET.**

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
se No. 47 Wood Street.

PACKET STEAMERS.

FOR CINCINNATI—
THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The new and light draught steamer NETTIE HARTUPEE, JAMES SHEDDEN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For passage only apply on board, at the foot of Market street. se16

FRED. SCHIELD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS,
No. 17 PENN street, Pittsburgh.
se16:1y

FRED. JACOBS'
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 37 MARKET street.
se16:3m

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. ERGENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh.
Office: No. 98 Water street, up stairs.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS:	
JAS. A. HUTCHISON,	ROBERT DALZELL,
WM. B. HOLMES,	JOHN ATWELL,
JOHN McDEVITT,	SAM'L B. ROBISON,
WM. A. CALDWELL,	RICHARD HAYS,
WILLIAM REA,	WILLIAM MEANS,
WILSON MILLER,	JAMES WOODBURN,
GEORGE A. BERRY,	W. M. EDGAR,
R. WALLACE.	

JAMES A. HUTCHISON,
President.
H. E. DAVIS, Secretary. se19:6m

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!
UNION FLAGS
FOR
HOUSES, POLES,
COMPANIES, &c., &c., OF
BUNTING, MUSLIN OR SILK,
ALL SIZES, FROM
FIVE INCHES TO FIFTY FEET,
AT DEPOT OF
Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
Fifth Street, Opposite the Post Office.
se14

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES
AWARDED BY THE
LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
The sale of these Machines is equal to the sale of all others combined, arising from its adaptability to all kinds of Sewing. As proof, read the following from Douglass & Sherwood, the well known Skirt Manufacturers:
"We have used the Wheeler & Wilsen Sewing Machine in our Skirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machies before the public we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them. We are running one hundred of your Machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness, that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thicknesses, five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of starched tape. Its speed is unexampled. With one, a person can accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousands yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yards per hour. The fatigue is so slight that our employees work the year round, and continue in good health and spirits. We cannot too highly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgment, with whom we come in contact."
Also, from the *United Presbyterian* of Sept. 10:
"After more than one year's experience, we can cordially recommend to our friends Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as one of the most useful pieces of household furniture with which any house can be supplied. It is the last thing in our domestic institution that we would part with."
Every machine warranted for three years. Call and see them in operation and obtain our descriptive circular.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS,
No 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
se12

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S.
NEW FALL MOUSE DE LAINES, PLAIN COLORED ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
BEAUTIFUL BALMORAL SKIRTS, PLAIN LIGHT COLORED FRENCH MERINOS,
VERY FINE SHADES OF TAN AND BROWN ALPACCAS IN THE CITY,
A FINE STOCK OF PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK ALPACCAS IN THE CITY,
CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.
New Goods Opening Daily, which will be Sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 Market Street.

NEW GOODS—
NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
The largest and best selected stock of foreign and domestic
DRY GOODS
Just received and opening daily, with all the new and desirable styles of
MANTLES,
At the New and extensive establishment of
ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth street.
Country merchants are invited to call and examine the stock. sep10

GRAND
MASS CONVENTION
AT
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OF THE
LOYAL PEOPLE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
ON
Wednesday, September 16, 1863

ALL WHO TRULY LOVE THEIR
CCUNTRY, AND
HER REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS;
AND
ALL WHO ARE IN FAVOR
OF A
Vigorous Prosecution of the War
FOR THE
SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION,
AND THE PRESERVATION OF
THAT GLORIOUS AMERICAN UNION,
WHICH IS THE
Palladium of our Liberty at Home
AND THE
Guardian of our National Honor Abroad,
Will learn with a glow of patriotic pride that
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA;
Hon. DAVID TOD,
GOVERNOR OF OHIO;
Hon. O. P. MORTON,
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA;
AND
Major General BENJ. F. BUTLER,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
The Second Hero of New Orleans, whose fame has shed new lustre on our arms.
Will Positively be Present
ON THE OCCASION!
IT IS BELIEVED THAT
Major General FRANZ SIGEL,
The intrepid young soldier of the Republic,
WILL ALSO BE WITH US!

The Convention will Assemble at One o'Clock,
ON THE
WEST COMMON, ALLEGHENY CITY.

FREEMEN, TURN OUT!
AND GIVE ONE DAY
TO THE GREAT CAUSE OF THE NATION!

"Ours is the costliest land beneath the sun!
'Tis priceless, purchaseless! And not a rood
But hath its title written clear and signed
In some slain hero's consecrated blood."

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WM. M. HERSH, Chairman.

WM. A. HERRON,	J. G. COFFIN,
JOHN S. JENNINGS,	BENJ. W. MORGAN,
WM. WOODS,	A. McTIGHE,
JOHN E. PARKE,	THOS. S. BLAIR,
CASPER GANG,	R. H. MARSHAL,
GEO. FINDLY,	Col. JOHN P. GLASS,
JOHN F. DRAVO,	JOHN W. RIDDELL,
C. H. ARMSTRONG,	JOHN McDONALD,
DAVID NEESE,	W. W. PROPHAETER.
JOHN M. PORTER,	WM. BOYD,
N. J. GILMORE,	G. H. TOWER,
SAMUEL WALKER,	SAMUEL HARPER,
WM. BISHOP,	DAVID ROBINSON.
ISAAC N. COURSIN,	

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

Hon. B. C. SAWYER,	Hon. P. C. SHANNON,
Hon. W. ALEXANDER	JOHN McD. CROSSAN,
Hon. T. BAKEWELL,	T. B. HAMILTON, Esq.,
JAS. M. COOPER,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
JACKSON DUNCAN,	N. VOEGHTLY, Sr.,
Hon. T. J. BIGHAM.	Dr. GEO. McCOOK, Sr.,
C. W. BATCHELOR,	R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq
J. G. BACKOFEN,	Col. GEO. GERST, Jr.,
ROBT. W. MACKEY,	WM. ROBINSON, JR.
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES McAULEY,
A. M. BROWN,	

EXCURSION TRAINS.
Will be run on the different Railways at less than usual rates of fare.
se14

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.
Re-engagement of the charming young actress, Miss SUSAN DENIN, who will personate, for the first time here, the COLLEEN BAWN, in the great sensation drama, brought out with new mechanical and scenic effects. Miss Denin will sing the original songs of Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow, and Cruiskeen Lawn.
This EVENING, will be performed
COLLEEN BAWN.
Elly O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn.....Miss Denin.
Anna Chute.....Annie Eberle.
Shelah.....Annie Ward;
Myles Na Copyaleen.....Mr. Sefton.
Donny Mann.....Mr. Kames.
Hardress Cregan.....C. Loveday.
Father Tom.....Mr. Chippendale.
No other bill on the same evening.

MASONIC HALL.
THE FAR-FAMED
SANFORD OPERA TROUPE
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
The above celebrated Troupe will make their appearance, for a short season, at this popular Hall, commencing on MONDAY EVENING September 14th, 1863.
This Troupe, which has always been characterized for its spirited and attractive entertainments, has lately received many additions of the most talented performers in the profession. And now, in addition to being the oldest, it is the ablest Operatic Troupe in the United States.
The programme for the evening comprises many choice gems of humor, wit, comedy, sentiment, burlesque and dances, making up the most delightful and attractive entertainment.
Prof. CHARLES A. MORRA will preside at the Piano.
Entire new bill for the opening.
The whole under the immediate direction of S. S. SANFORD, who will appear in person.
No repetition of acts. Grand change nightly. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. Afternoon performance on SATURDAY, September 19th. se11

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.
ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.
THOS. M. HOWE,
sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—The Beautiful Country Residence occupied by the subscriber, one mile from the city, on the Brownsville turnpike, commanding a view of the cities, suburbs and ten miles of the rivers. The BRICK HOUSE, of Modern style, has eleven rooms, besides Bath Room and Cellar, and double verandah. The house is newly papered and painted, and is supplied with Hot and Cold Water, drawn in the house from spring and rain water cisterns; a large Brick Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, &c. The lot has one acre, enclosed by a stone wall, high fence and hedge, with over one hundred choice bearing Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and
EVERY VARIETY OF SMALL FRUIT and Shrubbery, the place having been twenty years under cultivation. To those wanting a DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, in complete

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.—Each Pennsylvania regiment is to receive two hundred and fifty drafted men from this State.

Pay Your Taxes.—We would advise all our friends to settle their taxes with the County treasurer immediately, and thereby save the per centage, as the time will soon expire, and the five per cent will be added.

On the Retired List.—We learn that Major John Butler, for many years Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal, has been placed on the retired list, at his own request, to take effect on the first of October.

Promotions.—Lieut.-Colonel Doster, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been promoted to be Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Major Covode, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, son of the Hon. John Covode, has been promoted to be Colonel of that regiment.

Grand Mass Meeting.—Decorate your buildings for the occasion Let nobody be without a flag. Hoist your banners to the breeze. Give this day your attention.—Flags of all sizes and prices can be had ONLY at the Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, Pittock's, opposite the post office.

Pittsburghers Absent.—Among the arrivals in Philadelphia on Saturday and Sunday we find the names of the following Pittsburghers:—S. R. M'Clease, George D. Riddle and wife, D. S. Cook, J. H. Borland, T. A. Cain, L. W. Fondersmith, Jacob T. Green, D. S. Macrum, R. P. Getty, Samuel Shore, R. F. Davison, W. G. Comerford, James L. Turner, C. F. Boyd and wife, T. S. Leisenring.

Transferred to the Invalid Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Woodward, Second Pennsylvania Reserves, has been transferred to the Invalid Corps with the rank of Major, and placed in command of the Invalid Camp at Meridian Hill. The Invalid Corps now comprises nine thousand men. It will soon be organized into regiments. Twenty-two Majors have been appointed. No higher appointments have as yet been made; some of these will be promoted when regiments are formed.

Railroad Accident.—A man, named J. Kleinstein, was run over by the Wellsville accommodation yesterday near Birmingham Station, seven miles from this city. Kleinstein had been walking on the track, and seeing one train coming stepped over to the other track, when the accommodation coming up struck him and ran over him, crushing his leg. He was taken to Sewickley, where he resides, and where Dr. M'Kinney attended to him. He is yet living, but his foot will have to be amputated.

A Perfect Jam.—While going along Penn street Monday afternoon, our attention was arrested by a great procession of drays, which extended from near Hand street to the freight depot of the Western roads. There was a perfect jam along the entire route, and each drayman had to patiently await his turn before he could reach the depot with his freight. The amount of westward bound freight is enormous just now, the Western merchants purchasing largely this year of their fall stock of goods.

A Great Family Help.—We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the great worth of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. We have had one in use in our family for the past two years, and can honestly testify to its possessing all those qualities for which it is so highly recommended. A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is as necessary an institution almost in a dwelling as a dining table. Call on Sumner & Co., agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, Fifth street, and they will furnish all useful information on the subject of sewing machines.

Fatal Accident.—A mechanic named John Anderson came to his death on Monday evening by being crushed under a heavy casting, in the steel works of Messrs. Park & Brothers, in the Ninth ward. It appears that the casting was propped up on some scantling, and the deceased engaged immediately under it adjusting its equilibrium. On hitting one of the scantling a light blow, the whole fabric fell upon him, crushing him so badly that he lived but three-quarters of an hour after the occurrence. Deceased was about twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Coroner McClung held an inquest over the remains yesterday morning, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Important Draft Decision.—The following important opinion of Judge Holt has just been issued by the Provost Marshal General: Under the thirteenth section of the enrollment act, it is clear that a party drafted and wishing to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation, must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the Board of Enrollment, and prove that he is not liable to do military duty; but if, on hearing his claim to exemption he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceed against as a deserter.

The Kansas Sufferers Relief.

Mr. James O'Connor, treasurer of the Kansas Relief Fund of this city, has received the following answer to his communication remitting the sums subscribed by our citizens:

LEAVENWORTH, September 9, 1863.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Treasurer.—*Dear Sir:* Your valued favor of the 4th inst. is received, with enclosure as stated, twenty-one hundred and sixty-three dollars, for the relief of the sufferers of Lawrence. In their name, and for them, do I most heartily thank you for it. It will afford me great pleasure to place it in the proper hands for distribution. The brutality that was committed upon the unarmed and unoffending citizens of Lawrence has no parallel in the history of the war. Only fiends in human shape could have done the deeds of blood that Quantrell and his band did. Be assured you will ever have the gratitude of grateful people.

I am, very respectfully, THOS. CARNEY.

Governor Curtin in the Army.

The officers and members of Company D, 149th Pennsylvania Regiment (Bucktails), held a meeting, September 10th, at their headquarters near Rappahannock station. Capt. James Glenn was chosen chairman, when, after speeches by Lieutenants J. F. Slagle, W. M. Dagleish. Orderly Sergeant Snodgrass, and others, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of Pennsylvania have renominated Hon. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, therefore be it

Resolved, That we unscrupulously tender to him our hearty support (if allowed the right of suffrage), and that we will use all honorable means that lie in our power to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we tender him our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses he has bestowed upon us, while battling for our country, and especially for the many favors he has conferred upon those who have fallen victims to disease, or have been disabled in the discharge of their duty.

Resolved, That we will unreservedly sacrifice our every comfort, whereby to sustain the Hon. Governor, who has taken a never failing interest in the affairs of the widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers have died true and patriotic soldiers, while defending their homes from the invasion of an armed force.

Lubricating and Paint Oil.

The Eureka Lubric Oil Company are now manufacturing at their extensive laboratory near the city, by a new and ingenious scientific process, two articles that are destined to become highly popular—Lubricating and Paint Oil. Of the first named article, the firm manufacture three grades—the first, or A quality designed to supercede the use of sperm oil on cotton, woolen, or other fine machinery; the second, or B quality for railway and other similar machinery, and the third, or C quality for heavy and coarse gearing, &c. These several grades of lubricating oil have already been largely tested, and have proved to be vastly superior to all similar preparations. Our manufacturers and engineers will find this article just the desideratum they have long been looking for, and we confidently commend it to their attention.

The other specialty which we would call the attention of the public to is their Paint Oil, which has been pronounced by painters and others who have thoroughly tested it to be the best substitute yet invented for boiled flaxseed oil. It is said, in fact, that many painters give the Eureka Paint Oil a decided preference over the boiled flaxseed. The public will find it worth their while to make a test of this article, and we feel assured they will not be disappointed. For either of these oils go to the warehouse of Pennock, Ball & Co., No. 31 Market St. corner of Second.

"Trying to Sell the Old Buggy."

The proprietors of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* have issued a circular to the Business Men of Pittsburgh, offering to sell all the old "traps" of that establishment to any association of "*true Union men*," to be organized under the new Manufacturing Law. To prevent persons from being misled, by confounding this shrewd attempt to galvanize that dilapidated concern with the "PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL" enterprise, we publish the following circular, copies of which have been very profusely distributed by them through the post-office, addressed to our leading business men. The reference to "*true* Union men only," is certainly very refreshing. After furnishing for all the copperhead journals in the State, arguments against our candidates and Government, and throwing broadcast upon the community millions of copies of "Curtin's Portrait by one of his own Party," it is certainly cool to ask loyal men to invest their means to prop up their tottering establishment. We think the business men are already satisfied that the COMMERCIAL is fairly entitled to the appellation of a "First Class Newspaper." Here is the circular, it speaks for itself:

It is proposed by a number of Business men of this city, who have conferred together on the subject, to start a first class newspaper in Pittsburgh, to rate in quality with the best papers in the West, at least.

It is thought best to accomplish this by Association, under the very favorable manufacturing Law recently passed in this State.

A proposition is already tendered from a large newspaper establishment of this city, to transfer its types, machinery, circulation and influence to such an Association, when formed, upon very favorable terms. This, if effected, would place the new enterprise upon a desirable footing from the commencement, and greatly enhance its prospects for becoming at an early day a paying concern.

As it is of vital importance that true Union men only should be associated together in this enterprise, none but such will be invited or accepted as stockholders.

Parties to whom this Circular is addressed will be waited upon shortly by those having the subscription list in charge, and given an opportunity to unite in the enterprise.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9th, 1863.

Campaign Song.—The following song has been sent to us by a correspondent at Erie, who writes that it met with great favor in that place during the late outpouring of the people there. He adds that our glee clubs should learn it, and sing it here on the 16th instant:

The Battles of July, 1863.

Tune—VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

Jeff Davis, he sot in the rebel divan,
A thinking what wickedness next he would plan;
Says he, we must whip them Yanks pretty quick,
Or some of our folks of the war might get sick.
Chorus—Ri tu ral lal, ri tu ral la.

So see you must march into Pennsylvanay,
And fill up your wagons with oats and with hay,
Whilst frightenin' them Dutchmen and seizin' their cattle,
And if they mislist you, then give 'em a battle,
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

Then Lee started off, and he made a great sally
Among the rich farmers of Cumberland Valley;
He Chambersburg robbed, and he battered Carlisle;
And Harrisburg reached within two or three mile.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

At last he got ranged all in order to strike,
But who should he meet on the Gettysburg pike
But them very same vet'rans he met on Potomac,
When they gave him a bifter that sickened his stomach.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

Now, Vicksburg was took on the very next day,
And likewise Port Hudson had to give way;
Jeff Davis a losin' these places so strong,
It made his pale visage look wonderful long.
Ri tu ral lal, &c;

Then hurrah for the stars, and hurrah for the stripes,
And down with Jeff Davis, consarn his old tripes;
For two Sebastopol's, and one water loo,
is pretty good work in a fortnight, says you.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

MORAL No. 1.

Now all ye seceshioners, mind what I say,
Don't never advance into Pennsylvanay;
For sure as you're born, it can easy be shown,
Seceshers by Yankees are soon overthrown.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

MORAL No. 2—(Erie), Sept. 10th, 1863.

Now, having thus treated the foe that's without,
The foe that's within is the next to be serv-ed out,
And Justice George Woodward for sure and for certain,
Will vanish before our good Governor Curtin,
Ri tu ral lal, tu ral lal, tu ral lal la.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Yesterday the case of the Commonwealth against Henry Ingraham, manager of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Company, indicted for nuisance, in keeping said road wholly out of repair, was resumed. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

In the case of the Commonwealth against Charles Michaels, indicted for assault and battery on a little girl named Martha W. Fife, defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution.

Robert Kennedy was tried on an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict—not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of Commonwealth against Adam Oxenhart, indicted for incestuous adultery, on oath of J. C. Smith. The offense was charged to have been committed on the step-daughter of accused, Christina Urban, a girl some fourteen years. On being brought on the stand, Miss Urban refused to testify in the case, and wept bitterly. Two members of the court were appointed to take witness aside, and explain to her the position in which she was situated. The efforts of the gentlemen were unavailing, Miss Urban refusing to testify unless the Court would stipulate to sentence her stepfather to jail instead of the Penitentiary. Every means having been exhausted to get the girl to testify, the refractory girl was sent to prison for contempt of Court. The Commonwealth having failed to make out a case, the accused was found not guilty and discharged.

For the Daily Commercial.

The Union Meeting in Wilkins Township.

On Monday night a spirited Union meeting was held at Braddocksfield. Wilkins has always been one of the most loyal districts in the State; but recently feared that the copperheads were getting the upperhand of us. Shis is easily accounted for when it is remembered that in this vicinity resides Col. Wm. G. Hawkins.

The Colonel is a very respectable man, but he still clings to his old idol, the Democratic party; reads the *Post*, and exhorts his neighbors to voto for Woodward. But nearly all the Colonel's friends came to our meeting last night, and I have reason to believe that some of them went away wiser and better men. The spell is broken, and you may now rely on old Wilkins for an old-fashioned majority for "Liberty and Union." And I give it as my own prediction, that we will roll up a larger majority for Curtin than we ever before gave to our candidate of any party.

But the meeting. It was opened with an admirable speech by Lieut. B. M. Childs, formerly a Democratic lawyer in New York city. Two years ago he went to "Dixie" with a musket on his shoulder, and did good service in the army of the Union. When he declared, in his speech, that he went South the hardest kind of a hard shell Democrat, and came back an out-and-out Abolitionist, and that he was not ashamed to be called one, he brought down the house with a tremendous shout of applause—a fact which clearly indicated the temper of the meeting.

He was followed by A. H. Brown, Esq., who held the large audience for more than an hour in one of the most able arguments I ever heard on the political platform. Then we had a telling little speech from Captain Gibner, of Camp Copeland, which is located in the immediate vicinity. He was formerly, I believe, a Democratic lawyer of Mercer county, but now, like many others of the same party, he goes for Curtin and his country. He stated that the soldiers in Camp Copeland were *all* in favor of Curtin, and I learned from other officers that they held a meeting in Camp that very afternon and resolved unanimously to vote the Union ticket.

Theater.—We are happy to state to our readers that Miss Denin has concluded to appear once more in the beautiful drama of the Colleen Bawn, which piece has been very successfully rendered for the past two nights to very large audiences. We understand that new music, which was expected here on the first night, has just arrived, and will be played to-night, tending to improve very much this already successful drama.

The Navy.—Mr. Levi Caesar, formerly a foreman on one of our German papers, but now a mate in the Mississippi Ram fleet, arrived in the city on a brief furlough yesterday. Mr. Caesar is a capable officer, and will be welcomed by a large circle of friends.

Another Big House.—S. S. Sanford's Troupe, at Masonic Hall, had another large house last night. "The Ghost" will be presented again to-night.

The Opposition Telegraph.

The article published in a morning contemporary of yesterday regarding a lack of courtesy on the part of a telegraph operator should not be understood as referring to any employee of the opposition lines of telegraph about being built under the direction of Henry O'Reilly, Esq., the proprietor and builder of the first great range of telegraph lines west of the Alleghenies.

As no publicity has hitherto been made of the new telegraph lines about being constructed under the supervision of Mr. O'Reilly, it will not be unwelcome news to the people and the press of the west to state that the lines will be commenced at once, and under such favorable auspices as will ensure their prompt completion. Mr. O'Reilly will be recognized throughout the country as the same gentleman whose indefatigable labors first introduced the telegraph to the principal cities of the west, and his name will afford the surest guarantee that the telegraph lines under his direction will not be wanting in any essential looking to the growing wants of the people and the press.

The U. P. Church on Vallandigham.—At the meeting of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Steubenville, held on the 8th inst., the session of the congregation at Richmond, Jefferson county, O., asked the Presbytery: "Is it consistent with the principles of the United Presbyterian Church to vote for C. L. Vallandigham?" The question was answered *unanimously* in the negative. The Presbytery considered that voting for that candidate involved a great moral question, and that no member of the United Presbyterian Church could vote for him without ignoring his principle on slavery and countenancing and encouraging disloyalty. The Clerk of Presbytery writes: "It was gratifying to see how unhesitatingly the elders, as well as the ministers, gave an emphatic *No* to the question. It is pleasing to see the people cling to principles and reject party, and thus give an emphatic rebuke to treason, though presented to them under the respected name of Democracy."

The Convention To-Day.

The committee of arrangements for the mass convention to-day, late last night, received a telegram that Hon. R. Biddle Roberts will be present and address the meeting. It is unnecessary for us to say that the Union masses will give their old fellow-citizen a warm and cordial greeting. He is direct from the army, and speaks for the soldiers of Pennsylvania.

An Admirable Officer.—Col. T. J. Haynes, who has held the post of Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the Mississippi since the breaking out of the rebellion, is an officer of most admirable qualifications, and in the discharge of his arduous duties has made countless friends with every true lover of the country and government. Our St. Louis correspondent will furnish us an interesting description of Col. Haynes' department in a few days.

Practical Work.—We refer with pleasure to the neat and beautiful sign just erected over the *Commercial* office as a specimen of handicraft that cannot be surpassed. The sign was painted by Messrs. Brown, Morrow & Co., No. 91 Third street, and for beauty and uniformity of finish is ahead of anything of the kind we have ever seen. The firm are all practical painters, and aside from skill in the execution of their work have exceeding good taste. We commend Messrs. Brown, Morrow & Co., to the business community as first class painters, grainers and glaziers.

Escaped.—Five out of thirteen conscripts from Erie County, escaped from the guard on their way to this city from Cleveland, on Monday. They attacked the officer of the guard with a pop bottle, and during the melee managed to make their escape.

THE WHITE FLAG AT MOULTRIE.—A transport arrived from Hilton Head reports the arrival there of the relief boat Cosmopolitan, from Morris Island on Friday evening last, at which time a white flag was flying over Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured half of James Island. The Monitors were lying between Sumter and Moultrie. Capt. Simms of the relief boat, passed Charleston bar at 4 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, and saw the white flag still flying over Moultrie. The last gun was fired from Moultrie on Friday afternoon.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—A dispatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, says:—Admiral Porter has just arrived on the steamer Gen. Lyon from below. On the 30th of August the gunboat Champion was attacked at Morganic while convoying the transport Julia, loaded with troops. Five hundred guerrillas opened fire on the boats from behind the levee. The troops passed on, while the Champion engaged the rebels, dispersing them. Gen. Herron is after them with troops.

The Marine Brigade had captured at Bolivar three rebel paymasters with an escort of thirty-five men and $2,000,000 to pay the troops. At Little Rock, the Gen. Lyon found the steamer Ewing sunk off Plum Point, with a gunboat guarding her. The steamer Hope sunk, while on fire, just below Columbus. The Gen. Lyon pulled her into deep water to extinguish the fire, and left a guard with her and came for a gunboat.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.—Dispatches to the Cincinnati papers state that Gen. Blunt, at last accounts, was at Fort Gibson, preparing to start for Fort Scott. In his recent campaign he marched two hundred and fifty miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared the rebels from a hundred thousand square miles of territory. Refugees from the rebel conscription are coming into Gen. Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings are represented as indescribable. More than one hundred Union men have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the rebellion began. Supply trains are running regularly from Fort Smith to Fort Blunt. Fort Smith will be the headquarters for operations during the winter.

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Brownsville, Ark., 2d, says:—Gen. Steel arrived here last evening, and his force will come up to-day. The rebels are in strong position four miles this side of Little Rock. The force is estimated at seventeen thousand, with from thirty to fifty guns. Gen. Kirby Smith has gone to Red River, leaving Price in command. The rebel Gen. Marmaduke was wounded in the leg in the recent engagement at Bayou Meteor.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY VICTORY.—A special to the *Herald* from the Rappahannock, gives a glowing account of General Pleasanton's late recent victory. The report states that General Pleasanton, with his cavalry force, under Generals Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick, crossed the Rappahannock on Saturday, and advanced to the banks of the Rapidan. Buford's division came up with Stuart's rebel cavalry and artillery on the heights, this side of Brandy Station, and drove them from crest to crest by a series of brilliant and gallant charges. General Kilpatrick's command connected with Buford's on the left at Brandy Station, having crossed at Kelley's Ford. General Gregg left Sulphur Springs at daylight, and joined Pleasanton and Buford at Culpepper, having found Jones' brigade of rebel cavalry at Muddy Run and scattered them by shells, but not until they had fired the bridge. Gregg's men put it out, however, and repaired the structure in a few moments, so that the whole command crossed on it. General Gregg continued to drive Jones before him, and reached Culpepper at the same moment with the rest of the command here. The advance arrived just in time to see a train of cars, with stores, leave for the South.

Our men charged through the town with most splendid gallantry, capturing one hundred and four prisoners and three guns, two twelve and one six pounder. These latter were posted on a commanding eminence just beyond the town of Culpepper, and were charged upon by General Custer, of Gen. Kilpatrick's division, and taken, with nearly all their men. Buford's division passed on in pursuit of the flying rebels. Col. E. Chapman, of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, commanding the 1st brigade, having the advance, pursued them past Cedar Mountain, and the whole command followed up to the vicinity of the Rapidan, within two miles of which they encamped last night. The fight was opened by Buford, who had the centre advance, and who knew exactly where to look for the enemy, as he has fought the same ground over several times. Gen. Custer was slightly wounded by a shot which killed his horse. The Lieut. Col. of the 15th Virginia cavalry was killed in a skirmish three miles this side of Culpepper. The bugler of Company E, 8th Illinois, was killed. We captured a large quantity of ordnance stores in the railroad depot at Culpepper. The guns were English, with sabre bayonets. The citizens of Culpepper say that Stuart reviewed 5,000 rebel cavalry there on Sunday, and that he was in command yesterday.

THE title selected for the ruler of Greece is that of "King of the Hellenes."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Proclamation by the President.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—By the President of the United States—A Proclamation. Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion, or invasion of the public safety may require it; and whereas as a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas by a statute which was approved that day it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any State throughout the United States or any part thereof. And whereas, in the judgment of the President the public safety requires that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in cases where the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered, or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and articles of war, or to the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this Proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases, made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Sept. 5, VIA HALIFAX, 15.—To the Associated Press, New York:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the 5th inst., the tender of Glass, Elliott & Co. to manufacture and lay down, in the summer of next year, a good submarine telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, was unanimously accepted.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The *Post* says: We learn to-day of the shipment from Elmyra of the first one hundred tons of railroad iron for the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division, and simultaneously with the same a private dispatch from California announces the completion of the first thirty miles of the Western or California section. A trial trip was made that distance, from San Francisco to San Meteo.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Charleston *Mercury* says: The rebel casualities in the struggle for Morris Island, have been 700 killed, wounded and missing.

Eight trains of coal and the rolling stock of the railroads in Tennessee, threatened by the Federal troops, have arrived at Lynchburg.

Ice is now sold in Richmond at $8@$10 per bushel, and is scarce.

PORTLAND, MAINE, September 15.—We have additional returns from 36 towns, which give Corry 1,031 against 416 last year. So far 226 towns give Corry 48,934; Bradbury 33,877, being a majority of 15,057. The towns to be heard from will considerably increase this majority. Full returns from York county give 300 Union majority; Franklin county gives about 5,000 majority for the Union ticket; Oxford about 1,2000 and Kenneheck it is thought 3,500. The vote is very close in Lincoln county.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—It is expected that President Lincoln will soon issue a proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases arising in the military and naval service. This matter, it is understoed, was considered and resolved upon in a Cabinet meeting this morning.

LA CROSSE, WIS., September 15.—A fire this morning destroyed the La Crosse House, the brick building occupied by Steinan & Co., and the Batavian Bank of Colton & Whipple. Total loss $30,000, of which $10,000 is insured.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The schooner Owen Bearz arrived here to-day from Toledo, Ohio, via Montreal.

THE Atlantic Ocean has been remarkably calm during the summer.

THE government hospitals in Philadelphia contain 8,504 patients.

REBEL IRON CLADS.—The rebels are reported to have six vessels of war at Richmond. Some are known to be clad with railroad iron, and modeled like the Merrimac.

THE other day, says the Boston *Post*, as Gen. Beauregard drew up before the door of Gen. Taliaferro's quarters on Morris Island, one of our shells exploded about thirty feet over his carriage, and sent its fragments flying all about him. Unfortunately he escaped.

A number of sculptors are at present engaged in executing an important work at the Port du Zodiaque of the grand entrance of Norte Dame at Paris. All the figures and almost all the ornamental details have been mutilated. These artists are employed in restoring noses, ears, hands, fingers, and arbesque flowers with admirable art and patience, so that in a short time that wonderful portal, with its rich collection of saints, angels, kings, &c., will be restored as it was in the fourteenth century.

REBEL REPORTS.—Dispatches from Rebeldom state that Osterhaus has succeeded Dellis. The latter's removal is attributed to his leniency. It is reported that Grant has gone to the Southwest. The Federal trans-Mississippi expedition has been all worsted. Smith has whipped them at Monroe, La. Trains for Dalton run regularly. The enemy threatens Northwest Georgia, but we are ready for them. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th, states that there was an unconfirmed rumor of the Yankees occupying White House.

OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.—A late dispatch from Memphis announces that a party of cavalry and mounted infantry of the 16th army corps, under direction of Gen. Carr at Corinth, have been active during the past week, going as far South as Tallahatchie, and stampeding the rebel cavalry into Grenada and Okalona. Carr also scattered Roddy in the vicinity of Johnston and Rienza. The rebels are said to have ordered the cotton to be destroyed along the Tallahatchie, which the planters are endeavoring to get to the Memphis market. Rebel mails have been captured containing a correspondence confirming the report that Johnston is reinforcing Bragg. A rebel force, with artillery, is reported to be moving in Upper Kansas to intercept the navigation of the Mississippi. They will receive attention.

Mr. Isaac Seymour, for many years President of the Bank of North America, in New York, died suddenly on Sunday morning, during service hour, at Trinity Church, of heart disease. Deceased appeared in usual health in the morning, and went to church with his wife and daughter at the customary hour. During service he was observed suddenly to fall back in his seat, as if exhausted. Several gentlemen immediately gathered around, and Major-Gen. Dix, who occupied the seat immediately in front, assisted to take him into the vestry. Medical aid was speedily procured, but was of no avail, and death ensued in fifteen minutes.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

Bankable Funds or Notes at Par—5s and Upwards.

New York City Banks.	Delaware Banks.
Baltimore City Banks.	Canada Banks.*
U.S. Legal Tender Not's	Indiana State Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH BANKS

Allegheny Bank.	Iron City Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*	Mechanics Bank.
Citizens Bank.	Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.
Exchange Bank.	

PENNSYLVANIA—COUNTRY BANKS.

Allentown Bank.	Easton Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*	Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Bank of Catasauqua.	Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Bank of Chester Co.	Mauch Chunk Bank.
Bank of Danville.	Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.	Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Bank of Germantown.	Union Bank, Reading.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.	
Bank of Phoenixville.	
Boylestown Bank.	

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Bordentown Banking Company.	Mechanics' Bank.
Burlington Bank.	Millville Bank.
Burlington County B'k	Mount Holly Bank.
Cumberland Bank.	Princeton Bank.
Farmers' Bank.	Salem Banking Co.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.	State Bank, Camden.
Gloucester Co. Bank.	State Bank, N. B.
Lambertville Bank.	State Bank, Newark.
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington.	Trenton Banking Co.
	Union Bank, Frenchtown.

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine	½	Indiana Stock Bks	½
Vermont	½	Michigan	1
New Hampshire	½	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	½	Maryland Country Banks	1½
Rhode Island	½	Kentucky	½
Connecticut	½	Virginia, Wheeling	½
New York Country Banks	½	Missouri	2@20
New Jersey	½	Illinois	2@60
Pennsylvania	½	Wisconsin	2@60
Ohio	½		

☞Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

Exchange on Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston ¼ ₱ cent.

MONEY matters were quite brisk yesterday. The supply, however, greatly exceeds the demand, and rates outside the banks were 7@8 per cent. discount. There is no difficulty with good paper at the banks when the parties are known, but it frequently happens that good names are not sufficiently known, and therefore are thrown out. This class of paper then goes into the hands of outsiders, and is discounted at various rates, according to the pressing necessities of the holders.

The sales of the 5.20 loan, during the past few days, by the Government agent here, Joshua Hanna, Esq., amounts to $212,000. The sales of the loan at other points show a decrease compared with the previous week. We expect the next week's operations will show a great increase. The good news always makes Governments buoyant.

The stock sale at Davis and M'Elvaines Rooms last evening did not exhibit any particular change in prices. The number of shares offered was not large, and they went readily at the following figures:

Merchants & Manufacturers Bank	56.25
Birmingham Deposit Co.	55.50
Western Insurance Co.	51.25
People's Insurance Co.	26.75
Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad	8.25
Allegheny Valley Railroad	9.00

The impression prevails to some extent that the increase of National banks will have a tendency to impair the value of our Bank stocks. This cannot occur with our old established institutions, for nearly all of them have invested largely in Government loans, and are rich in such securities, and will doubtless avail themselves of the advantages of the new system whenever they find any material curtailment to their circulation, and it will be an easy transition to retire their old bills and pay out the new and non-acceptable ones to be furnished them by the Government.

Four hundred shares of the Monongahela Navigation Company stock were sold by Scaife & M'Quiley this morning at the following rates: 150 shares at $41.50, 1.50 at $42, and 150 at $41.90. Wm. J. Morrison purchased 50 shares; T. S. Clark, 50; C. A. Dravo, 50; J. S. Craft, 100, and J. K. Moorhead, 150.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The Subscription agent reports the sale of $378,300 five twenties to-day by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are made to Aug. 20th.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, September 16.

Business was moderately active yesterday and for certain articles the demand was good. The market presented a variety of changes which will be found noted below. The weather continues pleasant. Our rivers are down to the lowest stage, and navigation has for some time past been suspended. A rise of water would be of great benefit to parties engaged in commerce. The following sales came under our notice:

BACON—The demand active and sales regular. The supply on hand, unless replenished, will soon be exhausted. Good meats commanded extreme rates whilst inferior lots were neglected. Among the sales we note as follows:

Shoulders—12,000 lbs at 6¾@7¢.

Hams—10,000 lbs plain at 10¾@10¾¢; 5000 do assorted at 9½; choice meats would command the former figures readily; 25 tres sugar cured at 13½ @14 as per quality.

Sides—6000 lbs ribbed at 6¾@7; 4000 lbs clear at 8c. Country lots were disposed of at a variety of prices, according to quality.

LARD—Was in moderate demand; sales of 10 trcs at 10¾@10¾¢.

SEEDS—The demand is improving. We note sales as follows:

Timothy—75 bush at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bush.

Flax—Prices nominal,

Clover—Was more enquired for; we quote nominally at $6@6 25 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—The advance we have heretofore noticed has been maintained; Sales 50 bbls city Rectified at 50¢; 20 bbls Raw at the same figure The stock in first hands is not large.

FEED—*Shipstuffs*—Market firm; sales 10 tons at depot at $1 05 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The market was inactive and sales were made only in a small way, to meet the wants of the local trade. Holders continue firm in their faith in an early advance on present rates; consequently they are not over anxious to dispose of their stocks at present rates. We note the following among the sales made from store, in dray load lots:

Extra—144 bbls at $5 20@5 25.

Extra Family—230 bbls in lots at $5 75@6@6 25, the latter figure for favorite brands. Wagon lots sold at lower figures.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm at a slight advance. The markets East and West have been excited for some days past. We note sales as follows:

Molasses—10 bbls choice Orleans at 65@75¢; 15 bbls old crop at 57; 10 bbls new do at 60¢.

Coffee—Market firm and prices tending upward; sales 20 sack Rio at 30@31¢; 25 sacks do at 30¢.

Syrups—Sales 20 bbls extra New York at 65@70 —a wide range.

Sugar—Firm; sales 15 hhds Cuba at 12¼¢; 5 do at 12¾@12¾¢; 5 hhds Porto Rico at 13¾@13¾¢; 8 hhds Orleans at 13@13½; 10 bbls choice Crushed 16@16¾¢; 15 do at 16¢; 10 bbls A Coffee at 15@15½; 12 bbls B Coffee at 14¾¢.

GRAIN—There was a steady demand. Among the sales were:

Wheat—200 bush Red from wagon at $1 45; 150 bush White at $1 10@1 12.

Corn—In active demand; sales 500 bush at depot at 83¢; some holders ask 85¢.

Rye—Sales from wagon at 80@85¢.

Barley—Market not very settled with sales from wagon ot $1 05@1 15.

Oats—Sales of 500 bush at depot at 62@65¢.

SALT—Sales 150 bbls from store at $2 60; 75 bbls at depot at $2 50.

HAY—The market was very firm with sales of 19 loads at scales at $33@35 ₱ ton.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good demand; sales 86 bbls W R at 12¾@13¢.

BUTTER—Was in good demand; sales 1000 lbs at 20@22¢; stock not large.

EGGS—The demand exceeds the supply; sales 8 bbls at 14¢.

APPLES—The receipts are on the increase; sale of 130 bbls at $2@2 25 ₱ bbl.

Pittsburgh Oil Markets.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, September 16th.

The market yesterday was inactive. The transactions were few and far between. A general firmness has taken possession of the various descriptions of oil. The market at present being bare of stocks, there is nothing left to operate with. The high rates of freight between Oil City ($1,65) and Pittsburgh, prevent par

The Daily Commercial.

THE LEISURE HOUR.

WHEN Humphrey Marshall was a rebel general, he could never make up his mind to die in the last ditch, but he was often in a condition to fall in the first.

An exchange says that a chap in New Hampshire recently struck out an entirely new branch of business, and made it profitable for a few days. He rode around the country towns, and whenever he found an available defect in the road he very carefully tipped over his wagon, set his horse loose, and tumbled down in the road, with severe "internal injuries." The selectmen of the several towns paid him handsome sums rather than stand a suit.

A MAN WHO HEARD THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—Stephen Crandall, the oldest man in Tiverton, R. I., died the other day at the age of ninety-eight—and he wouldn't have died then, but he had the cholera morbus. He weeded two acres of corn the week before his death, and summer before last he led a whole field of experienced mowers. He has always been a hard-working man, enjoyed excellent health, and his sense of hearing and sight was always good. He heard the first gun fired in the battle of Bunker Hill, and by placing his ear to the ground he heard in the place where he then was the reverberations of the whole battle.—*Wash. Chron.*

LONDON.—A recent letter says: "London is hot and dull. The concerts are over—the theaters are closing. Hyde Park is deserted—Rotton Row a solitude. Belgravia and Tyburnia have closed their shutters and are off to the mountains and to the sea. The lower classes, left without the good example of their betters, grow drunken and savage. Men beat their wives—women scratch and bite each other; some swallow ears, some gnaw off fingers. The Cannibal Islanders are less savage than this drunken, besotted lower million of London—the saddest, hardest, most repulsive populace, I verily believe, to be found in any civilized country. The Prince and Princess have gone to Scotland—the poor Queen is in Germany; the Government is on its travels, all but Russell and Palmerston, who stick to Downing street, that neither may overreach the other. They are watching in two directions for the latest news—Paris and Washington. Their master is in Paris about to review his legion. What may be their relation to the powers at Washington they have very little notion."

A NEW NAPOLEONIC MYSTERY.—We learn, by a private correspondent from London, that the steamer Scotia, which sailed from this port on the 12th of August, took with her Montholon, Napoleon's littlte French banker, and an illegitimate son of Louis Napoleon, who had for some time been sojourning in this country. Montholon was sent for to take Saligny's place in Mexico, and he was directed to bring the youngster with him, doubtless in view of the pending difficulties between France and this country. Montholon, while temporarily at London, in passing through, seemed to regard such rupture as imminent; and both he and the young "cub sinister" were very free in their expression of seceseh proclivities. In connection with this revelation, it is not out of place to remark, that Mrs. Howard, the Englishwoman who was so long the companion of Louis Napoleon in London, and who raised such a rumpus in France, when the Emperor was about introducing Eugenie on the scene, is now in the United States, and was very recently a *lionne* at one of our most fashionable watering places. Perhaps, the art by which Montholon extracted the young fellow from her apron string was what rewarded him with the Mexican mission.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

JAMES IRVIN, manufacturer of

Oil of Vitrol and Aqua Ammonia.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

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N. B.—A new Book of **150** pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

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M'Keesport, Sept., 1863. H. KLEINMAN.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER,

sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, after subjecting it to the severest tests known to the trade, are fully persuaded that there is no Family Washing Soap in the United States, for so little money, having at once so many good qualities, (and so few discounts.)

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Give it a fair trial for yourselves, and be convinced.

Remember, the name is on each bar. Ask for a copy of the directions.

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by DRS. BROWN & ALEXANDER, of Washington, D. C., sole possessors of the important secret process of embalming and petrifying the human body, is prepared to receive all orders or

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which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.

Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

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Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered in the books on or before Tuesday evening, Sept 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1 00, with four coupon tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

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NEW GOODS receiving every few days during the season. se8

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se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,

No. **48** FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

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JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

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OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. **67** SMITHFIELD Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.

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LIQUORS.

JOSEPH ROSS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,

(Successors to Leopold Sahl.)

Importers and dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

27 and 29 MARKET street, cor. Second,

se7 *PITTSBURGH.*

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard; and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—I have used your Bitters during the last two weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.

PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 20, 1862.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen. About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold